TUESDAY, AUGUST 24, 1886.

Amusements To-day. Bljon Opera House Soliders and Sweetbearts. S.P. M. Casino-Reminia. S.P. M. Cyclorama - Hattes of Yleksburg. 5th av. and 54th sh. Ernation Woods. No. I. Will West. Land S.P. M. Grand Opera House—Minstell. S.P. M. Barrigan's Park Theatre-Investigation, SP. M Madison Square, t beatre-Held by the known, \$20 P. 1 Nible's - Around the World in 10 Days. S P. M.

New Central Park Garden—Concert, S.P. M. People's Theaten—Zits, S.P. V. Penneuma—Medis of av. and 1910 st. Maint Coorge, S. I.—Japaness Village. Standard Theatre—The Valid and the Monthlusz. S.P. M. Wallack's Theatre-File. SP. M. Windsor Theatre-Youth &P. M. 3d Avenue Theatre-Trained Horses. # P. M

Advertisements for THE WEEKLY SUN, issued to-morrow morning, must be handed this evening before six o'clock.

The Twenty Days in Maine.

A short, sharp, and vigorous canvass of eighteen working days and two Sundays is the plan of the Republicans in Maine this year. The election will occur on Sept. 13. Mr. BLAINE, who is the controlling spirit of the campaign, as his trusty lieutenant, the celebrated JOE MANLEY, is its active manager, opens the fight with a carefully prepared speech to be delivered to-day at Se-

What gives Mr. BLAINE and his friends more concern than anything else is the bumptiousness of the Maine Prohibitionists -that is to say, the citizens who have heretofore acted generally with the Republicans, but who now declare that they care more for real prohibition than they do for the Republican party. It seems a little odd to see a contest for prohibition beginning in earnest in a State where prohibition has been the law for more than a third of a century, and which only two years ago put prohibition into the Constitution. The vote for Sr. JOHN in Maine was only 2.160. The vote for Eustis for Governor was only 1,190, while the vote cast on the same day for the prohibitory amendment was 70,783.

The Republicans remind the Prohibitionists in Maine, as elsewhere, that everything secured heretofore in the way of legislation and enforcement is due to the good offices of the grand old party, and they promise to do more in the future. The Prohibitionists reply, in effect, that they have got tired of hearing promises and of waiting to see them fulfilled. They propose to act for themselves hereafter, without an intermediary. They say they mean business, and it looks as if they did.

The more independent and aggressive attitude recently assumed by the Maine Prohibitionists is in keeping with the progress of the movement throughout the country. It is one of the most important factors in contemporary politics. Unless the Republican orators and the Republican newspapers in Maine succeed in cajoling the voters whose chief incentive to political activity is devotion to the temperance cause, the result of next month's election is doubtful. The Democrats have a good candidate, a Union veteran and an able man, and they will lose no ground. Of Prohibitionist-Republicans of the class already referred to, there are enough to sink the plurality of nearly twenty thousand which ROBIE received over REDMAN at the last election of a Governor, provided the elaquence of Brother BLAINE and Senator FRYE and Congressman DINGLEY has lost its charm for their ears.

But has the time come for the irremediable split? That is the question which the twenty days' canvass will answer. Certain it is that the main purpose of the Republican leadersand they are an uncommonly smart lot-will be to make the highest bid yet recorded for the continued support of the rum haters. We look for a masterly effort in this direction from Brother Blaine at Sebago. This year, at least, the expression of his hatred of alcohol and his affection for ADAM's ale is the two glittering eyes in its huge head. not retarded by immediate considerations respecting the German vote in Ohio and Wisconsin.

How far Mr. BLAINE will go remains to be seen. Here is that able fisherman and genial superintendent of the liqueur department of the Senate restaurant, the Hon. WILLIAM P. FRYE, already telling the backwood-men of Aroostook that he is in favor of putting a Prohibition plank into the next National Republican platform. "I am a Prohibitionist," says Mr. FRYE, "and I believe in enforcement to the bitter end. I am in favor of the Republican party shouldering Prohibition, and I know that in time the party would conquer under that banner."

There are some other things in Senator FRYE's remarks at Houlton which suggest the idea that the speech was prepared for the local stump rather than with a view to Its general publication and perusal throughout the country. But there will be no slips or give-aways in the great speech at Sebago. It must have been carefully considered in all of its bearings, probable and possible. It is written for the country and for the future: and its first delivery, in Brother BLAINE's fine magnetic style, will be the most interesting political event of the year.

The Maine statesman and historian corner out from between the covers of the second volume of h! www.

The Czar's Hand on Bulgaria.

If Lord Salisbury has really wanted a pretext for diverting public attention from the Irish question to foreign complications he should now feel satisfied. Against the deposition of England's protégé, Prince ALEXANDER of Bulgaria, by a revolution plainly fomented by Russian agents, the British Foreign Office must needs earnestly protest, and if the protest is unheeded it must either fight or for the present abdicate the position of a first-class power in European polities. The prestige of England could not bear a second snub like that ad-

ministered in the Batoum affair. This is the second and by far the most important step in the process of encroachment by which Russia seems to have resolved to get back piecemeal what the Berlin Congress forced her to surrender in block. She is fast recovering the conquests which the Porte provisionally sanctioned at San Stefano, and of which she was deprived, partly through BISMARCK's breach of faith, but mainly through the active interposition of Bracons FIELD. No doubt the German Chancello looked on with quiet approval, but it was the British Premier who extorted the Czar's promise not to fortify Batoum or impose customs duties in that port, and who once more pushed Russia, behind the Danube by splitting Bulgaria in twain, and arranging that even the northern molety should be con-

trolled by influences hostile to Russia. The train of events started by Beacons-PIELD continued for eight years materially to weaken the position of Russia in southeast ern Europe. Austria, on whom the Berlin Congress had gratuitously conferred Bosnia and the Herzegovina soon found means to gain in addition from the Porte the strategically useful district of Novi Bazar, and

entered into a railway convention whereby Turkey agreed that all iron roads in her European provinces should be constructed with a view to close connection with the Austro-Hungarian system. Then came, last October, the coup d'état at Philippopolis, by which Eastern Roumelia was reunited to that part of Bulgaria lying north of the mountains. Thus the great Slav State contemplated at San Stefano was a reality after all, but, in the hands of a ruler who had shown himself not only intractable but openly opposed to Russia, it became a formidable barrier to Muscovite advance, instead of the outpost planted close to Constantinople which GORTCHAROFF had planned.

When this aggrandizement of a man

whom his former Russian patron had come to regard with positive aversion was, in the teeth of Russian remonstrance, finally ratified by the Constantinople Conference, the Czar's cup ran over, and he has since apparently made up his mind to hold treaties quite as cheaply as his rivals do. Observing that Lord Salisbury, to whose personal demand the separation of Eastern Roumelia from Bulgaria was due, was ready and even eager to connive at the undoing of his own work, when such a change of front seemed likely to injure Russia, the Czar could perceive no ground on which a treaty that all princeling of BATTENBERG could rupture with impunity should receive any deference from him. He accordingly notifled the powers that, circumstances being different, he should withdraw his promise not to fortify Batoum, while, as for revolutions, if a conference sees fit to tolerate such agencies, he will give them a sample of his fashioning. Thus, by way of rejoinder to the outbreak of ten months ago at Philip popolis, which made ALEXANDER sovereign of both haives of Bulgaria, we now have the pro-Russian uprising at Sophia, which ousts him even from his original capital.

According to one telegram, Prince ALEX-ANDER, after his deposition, was suffered to depart in the direction of Eastern Roumelia. That he might, if he chose, continue to hold the commission of Turkish Governor of that province there is no reason to doubt, since the Porte's action in requesting the views of the powers on the Bulgarian question is a movement in his interest. But his relation to the population of the province would be entirely transformed, and he would be even more likely to be expelled from Philippopolis as the Sultan's representative than his predecessor in that office. It will be of the utmost moment to the success of the Russian programme in Bulgaria that Prince ALEXANDER shall not remain in the adjoining province. He can be much more easily driven from Philippopolis than from Sophia, as the ostensible devotion to him displayed in Eastern Roumelia last October meant simply that the people ardently desired reunion

with their brethren north of the Balkans. In his recently published letter to the head of the Russian Foreign Office, Lord Rose-BERY contended that the action of Russia in arrogating the right to repudiate a treaty obligation in the matter of Batoum has struck a blow at the foundations of international contracts. To this M. DE GIERS might have replied, Why did we hear nothing of the sanctity of treatles last winter, when Russia insisted that the international provisions made at Berlin with reference to Berlin should be enforced? Why should British Ministers, who complacently witnessed and deliberately sanctioned the defiant violation of the Berlin treaty by Prince ALEXANDER of Battenberg, now cavil at a imilar infringement on the part of the Czar !

The Sca Serpent.

It is reported that last Sunday the sea serpent was again seen off Gloucester, on the Massachusetts coast, or near where the monster was observed a few weeks ago. As on the previous occasion, the witnesses were intelligent and highly reputable men, whose lectarations are entitled to serious consideration. They describe the serpent as having been only 300 feet away, so that they could estimate its length at nearly 100 feet and see

This testimony as to the existence of an enormous marine animal, popularly known as the sea serpent, is corroborated by that of many intelligent observers during the last century and more, and is, besides, sustained by the reports of innumerable sailors, who commonly have been discredited because of their proneness to superstition. The monster has generally been encountered in the northern seas, more especially about the coasts of Norway and New England, and the accounts of its appearance do not differ very widely. There is also much ancient evidence, but we will pass that by. Neither shall we pay heed to the stories about the serpent to be found in the old books of travel and natural history.

In the last century the Rev. PAUL EGEDE, a missionary to Greenland, wrote a journal of his mission, in which he described with minute accuracy the human inhabitants and the birds, beasts, and fishes of that country, accompanying the descriptions with drawings of great scientific value. On the 6th of July, 1734. EGEDE records baving seen "a very large and frightful sea monster," with a "long, sharp snout," and a body "covered with scales." "The skin was uneven and wringed, and the lower part was formed like a snake. After some time," he continues, "the creature plunged backward into the water, and then turned its tail up above the surface." This description corresponds with those which were given of the monster reported as seen off Gloucester several weeks ago, that creature, too, going down

tail foremost. Shortly after the appearance of EGEDE's 'Journal," Bishop PONTOPPIDAN of Bergen, a member of the Copenhagen Academy of Sciences, published a "Natural History of Norway," in which he collected the evidence then obtainable as to the sea serpent, belie In whose existence he found to be universal among the sailors and fishermen. Capt. LAURENCE DE FERRY, at that time commander of Bergen, made under oath the statement that in August, 1746, while on a voyage from Trundtheim, he and his ship's company sawa luge sea serpent, which was of gravish color, and had a head, held two feet above the water, resembling that of a norse. "Besides the head and neck," swears the Captain, "we saw seven or eight folds or colls of this snake, which were very thick, and, as far as we could guess, there was about a fathom distance between each fold." Bishop PONTOPPIDAN gives much other tes amony on the subject, and comes to the con lusion that "this creature does not, like the el or land snake, taper gradually to a point, but the body, which looks to be as big as two hogsheads, grows remarkably small at once, just where the tail begins." He also lescribes it as having very large eyes, "like

In 1817 the reports of the appearance of a sea serpent off Gloucester, Massachusetts, were so frequent that the Linnman Society of New England made a careful investiga tion of the subject, and reported that it conidered the testimony obtained "sufficient o place the existence of the amimal beyond doubt." Capt. Peter McQurae, in command of the Dædalus of the British navy.

a couple of bright pewter plates."

reported to the Admiralty that on the 6th of August, 1848, on a passage from the East Indies, in latitude 24° 44' S. and longitude 9° 22 E., he encountered a sea screent, about

sixty feet of whose body was visible. We might give much more testimony of the same sort and of equal value, but what we have summarized is enough to show that belief in the existence of the sea serpent has not been confined to the ignorant and superstitious. The subject, in fact, is one with regard to which there is much serious scientific discussion and speculation. In his Romance of Natural History," Mr. PHILIP HENRY Gosse, the English zoologist, presents the evidence, and comes to the conclusion "that there exists some oceanic anima of immense proportions, which has not yet been received into the category of scientific zoology." This animal, according to his 'strong opinion," "possesses close affinities with the fossil enaliosauria of the lias."

The enaliosauria are great reptiles classed as extinct, and belonging to a past geological period, the word meaning sea saurians, or a species of reptiles having paddles instead of feet. Mr. Gosse's position is strengthened by the remark of the renowned Agassiz, that "it would be in precise conformity with analogy that such an animal should exist in the American seas, as he had found numerous instances in which the fossil forms of the Old World were renresented by living types in the New."

As Revised by Mr. Jenks.

It is but little more than a week ago that Solicitor-General JENES was asked by an unenlightened officeholder in Kentucky for the correct interpretation of President CLEVE-LAND's order intended to regulate the officeholder's connection with politics. One porion of Mr. JENES's reply was that, as he inderstood it, "the official influence of the officer shall be entirely divorced from polities." Mr. Gross, the applicant, a United States Marshal, concluded not to attend a Democratic Convention, as he had hoped o do.

We find now that an interview between Mr. JENES and a correspondent of the Philadelphia Times, in which he speaks as freely about the coming campaign in Pennsylvania from a partisan standpoint as though he had never seen the President's order nor the inside of a Government office, has drawn from him a more defined construction of the order. It is as follows:

"President Carratant prohibited officeholders from and not masters, they are. As I understand it, no man a debarred from expressing his opinions nor of taking art in campaigns after the tickets are in the field. The President's views, as they become better understood will insure universal approval."

According to this view the Convention marks the line beyond which the officebolder must not pass, but he is still free to mount the stump. That pinnacle is still his to climb, and although he could have had no share in the selection of the candidate whom, as an unswerving partisan, it is his duty to eulogize, his right to deliver the eulogy is officially allowed Mr. JENKS says that as the President's views become better understood they will insure universal approval. The question is, Will Mr. CLEVELAND adopt Mr. JENKS's fine distinction made between an officeholder's privileges before and after the Convention?

Not a Good Challenge.

Lieut. HENN's proposition to race the Galatea to Bermuda and back is based on an argument which won't hold water. He save that, because the Galatea crossed the ocean to race for the America's Cup, it would be well to test American and English sloops in an ocean race. The Galatea came over here with a jury mast and a little bowsprit. For a boat of her size that was the proper rig. She might have carried her full racing rig, perhaps, but it would have been injudicious, and there would have been nothing praiseworthy in tempting the ocean in that dress The sails might have been swept away, the bowsprit would probably have been snapped out of her, and very likely lives would have ocen lost.

The same chances would attend a race to Bermuda. It would not be so much a test of the boats' speed as of which could get there with least damage, if at all. That has never been the standard of legitimate contests. The ocean yacht races with schooners some years ago were very exciting and bold, but they were no test of speed for all that, and as a result four men from off the Fleetwing sank to the bottom of the sea.

Such trials will always have their fascination, but in proposing a sloop race to Bermuda and back Lieut, HENN has stepped be youd the limits of sound sport. It wouldn't be as foolhardy as swimming the Niagara rapids, but it partakes of a kindred nature. for all its attractive feasibility.

We believe it is the first time that we have ever been called upon to defend the Mugwumps, but we do it none the less cheerfully on that account. The Indianapolis Journal easts this totally unjustifiable slur on them:

"Will some Muzwump be kind enough to tell us what e thinks of the continued presence of Pen-Electric Gantano in the Cabinet of President CLEVELING and at the head of the Department of Justice?

It must be said to their credit that the Mugwump journals, from the Boston Herald to the Evening Post, have been almost unanimous in denouncing the Attorney-General's connection with the disgraceful Pan-Electric scandal, That is the one spot of enduring brightness in the Mugwump halo, and the Journal should not pretend to be ignorant of its lustre,

The Aqueduct job is purely a Democratic in-ntation.-460ag Econog Journal.

It is purely nothing of the kind. The only support or countenance that it gets is from purely Republican newspapers. Besides, what are the politics of Commissioner Hamilton FISH, Jr?

It might not be an unmitigated misfortune o the Democratic party if Congressman Wil-LIS of Kentucky should run this year as an Independent and be defeated. If Mr. CLEVELAND gots the newspapers, he will read with surprise the latest testimony to

the truly Jacksonian character of his Damoc

racy. It comes from Senator Fave, who is also

in the woods, away up in the northeastern corner of this republic: "Every numination made by the President is sent to be Senate, and I thus know that only two between have mis for near turned out for pascality. The rest have en turned out for particulable.

The rascals certainly ought to go. So had the partisans. The latter part of Senator Fave's statement is important, if true. It is also

It would not be wise for KENDALL to try o swim the Ningara rapids again, even for a larger sum than three thousand dollars. need not thank either his skill or his pluck for getting him out alive on Sunday. He had GROVER CLEVELAND luck, that's all.

The Eventug Post and Gov. Hill. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SO: The pub

ic of this State manifested their confidence in Gov. ermstent appeals of the Econing Post. Severtheless, let Editor tiodam name his authorities Than the public can decide between the Governor and the Post's authorities.

GEN. VAN ALEN'S WILL. RATON STILL A FOWER. The Metropolitan Museum of Art May Come ester Which Shows that he Has Not in for a Large Sum.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.-The Democratic critics of President Cleveland's civil service reform policy will not have their hearts softened by reading Dorman B. Eaton's letter in the Washington Post of this morning Its text goes to show that Mr. Eaton, though at present out of office, has not lost his influence with the President. In the letter Mr. Eaton modestly disclaims the credit for the recent appointment of the Republican Webster, as Chief Examiner under the Civi

Webster, as Chief Examiner under the Civil Service Commission, but confesses that he did "bring his name and qualifications to the attention of the President," and that the appointment soon followed.

Aside from Mr. Exten's connection with the appointment it is interesting to learn from other sources that Mr. Webster's selection, while ostensibly a pure and statesmanlike act from the Mugwump point of view, has all the appearance of a pie e of the most approved kind of practical politics. Mr. W. J. Hiads, a Chicago Democratic politician of some prominence, was until lately a candidate for the United States District Attorneyship there, but the President ignored him, and chose an unknown man named Ewing for the office. There has been a decided coolness between the Administration and Hinds and his friends ever since, and it is asserted in some quarters that Mr. Webster's appointment was intended to heal the breach, for it now turns out that Webster and Hinds are brothers-in-law.

LESS LAND FOR THE INDIANS. tetion that is Said to Outline the Policy of the Administration.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23 .- The Secretary of the Interior has approved the maps of the route of the Kansas Southern Railway, a company which was chartered to build through southern Kansas and the Indian Territory The road runs from Wichita, Kansas, and constrates the very heart of that portion of ponetrates the very heart of that portion of the Indian Territory which it has long been proposed to lay off into the Territory of Okiahoma for the use of settlers. It is hinted at the Interior Department that this action to some extent outlines the policy of the present Administration relative to Indian reservations. According to the last report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, the Indian reservations in the United States contain 215,134 square miles, or about 137,724,570 acres, much of it stable land. On these reservations are said to be 259,244 Indians, but a census has not been taken for several years, and it is believed that the number is really less than this. However that may be, the Administration believes that the isnd is far more than is needed for the support of the Indians, and that the reservations may be reduced with profit to the Government and the Indians be bester cared far upon less land. The matter of making allotments in severalty has already been put in the hands of a commission in anticipation of the passage of a bill pending when Congress adjourned, and at the next session Congress will also probably pass a law making a reduction of 12,000 square miles in the largest of these, the great Sioux reservation in Dakota. Less land and wider civilization, it is believed, will solve the Indian problem satisfactorily within ten years. the Indian Territory which it has long been

THE DEMOCRATIC CAMPAIGN.

The Opening Paragraphs Look as if Pre pared by Senutor Kenns, the New Chair man of the Campaiga Committee.

The Representatives to be elected this fall ion. It will be their duty to put the political household n order for the centennial of that immortal documen which Gladstone has termed 'the most wonderful work ever struck off at a given time by the brain and purpose of man.' With them will rest the responsibility of adepunte legislation for the manguration of the second cen-tury, which is destined to be the international era of the republic—an era of enlarged commercial intercourse with the outside world, and particularly more intimate mmercial relations between the several sister nation of the western hemisphere.

of the western nemisphere.
"The first century of the United States has been mainly
devoted to home affairs—the evolution and perfection of
constitutional government. This continual inward gaze of the public mind has sometimes left it in a morbid con dition. The time has now arrived when public senti-ment demands a broader field of thought and action.

"The second century should, on the contrary, be con picuous for the consideration of international quer tions, particularly international commercial questions.
Their solution can be best accomplished by the political
party which, by virtue of its interni tariff policy, its firm winerance to conservative and constitutional methods of government, and its wise foreign policy inherited from Jefferson's inaugural address favoring 'peace, commerce, and honest friend-hip with all nations, en-tangling aliance with none, will command the confilence of the business community at home and the re spect of nations abroad. In harmony with the spirit o the times, it must inaugurate a new departure toward a more liberal trade, whereby our surplus manufactures will cease to be restricted to the \$5,000,000 consumers at nome, out, on the contrary, have a freer outlet to the

The Increasing Publicity of Masonie Cere

From a Report to the Grand Chapter R. A. M. of Pennsyl-talist. Another sign of the times which we deplore nies to the gaze of the profane world. Under Massachu

setts we have related how the General Grand High Priest of the United States not only constituted and con-secrated a chapter, but also installed its officers before a mixed assembly of Museus and profaces. That was not s solitary example, for we have encountered in other places the public installation of officers. Not only in the chapter, but even in the lodge, this unfortunate inno-vation is being practised, and an institution whose genius is to celebrate its ceremonies and mysteries with tiled doors is made to contribute to the entertain nent of a curious public. The natural result of this is to loosen the bond o

secreey which has done much to held the fraternity to gether as a unit. It begets freedom of expression, no only in speech but in writing. It is by no means rare to ind, in reports and addresses, words and phrases printed in told character that should be used only with the greatest cautien. In searching for the cause of this de sire to air Masoury before the world, we are able to dis rover none so much responsible for it as the Command ery. Its dazzling banners, its waving plumes, and glit-tering swords, have done much to force it before the public that our admiring friends may see how well we ook in our Templar uniform. We make our annual and dennial conclaves gala days in the different cities and owns in which they are held, and our installations are ande occasions when our new Grand Master and Grand Communitor may ventliate their oratory for the delectation of the masses. SAMUEL HARRED

Gov. Bill in the Hands of his Friends.

From the Athony Times. Gov. Hill not only has the party organization unplete, but a vast majority of the Democratic masses roughout the State, and this without announcing him olf as a candidate for the Presidency, or permitting hi iends to do so, so far as he can control them. If the people finally determine that he must be the candidate of New York, he can give no such reason for refusing as Heratio Seymour had, and it is difficult to see not low be can refuse. The power which raised him to the Gubernatorial cheir in spite of the efforts of the strong est men connected with the Administration at Washing on, when that Administration was more powerful that it is to-day, and vaculy more powerful than it will be when this contest comes, will have little difficulty in placing David B. Hill where it will.

Fucts Not to be Overlooked.

From the Quantu Hereld.

The anti-saloon and prohibition sentiment is staking hold of a powerful public opinion in all the distates, and it is too plain to be denied that a coming ition party. As a balance of power it was decisive against Mr. Blame in New York two years ago, when it rew away from the Republican candidate 20,000 votes hat would have otherwise game to him. It was this constituting rectly cleved our Democratic President, I would have carried this for the Democratic ricket in stoher, 1884, if the probinition sentiment had bee roperty handled and organized in time. This prohib; on vote in 1888 will again play an imperiant, if not s outrolling part in deciding a bifter freeldential contest But the Probibition party like the Anti-slavery party is destined to rise to something stronger than a party that casts a few votes in New York, thin and a few other States. It will put tens of thousands more votes ato the ballot bears of New York and Ohio, as well as of many other fitates, two years hence than it did two

The Patriot's Regret.

The Herald is able to say that among the regrets of Mr. Todom in the later days of his life was one on account of the failure of Congress to take sufficiently broad views of the necessity for sex coast defense. This resson in the short and sharp note that he addressed Senator Hawley. His masterly letter upon the sulget had not with universal commendation, and did much to verify opinion in layor of a broad and patriotic policy upon this subject. The narrow policy of Congrees, and especially of a Democratic Congress, in with aw a cupy of the Loiding appropriations for the better protection of our time development with the Governor and Mr Tiden. It more particular American ever lived or C. L. Evaluso. deed in this quantity than namuel J. Tiden.

PARSONS'S RED HANDKERCHIEF.

NEWPORT, Aug. 23 .- The will of Gen. James

H. Van Alen, who committed suicide from the steamer Umbria while crossing the ocean three

or four weeks ago, was probated before Judge

Baker this morning. It makes, under certain

contingencies, munificent provision for the

Metropolitan Museum of Art. The will was

his only child, James J. Van Alen \$300,000 and

his Newport and other property, and the resi-

due, which is very large, to the United States

Trust Company, to be divided in three subdivis

Trust Company, to be divided in three subdivisions, two to be \$250,000 at least, for the benefit of his two granddaughters. Mary and Sarah Steward, and the third subdivision and residue goes to his grandson, James Lawrence Van Alen. These three grandchildren are also grandchildren of William Astor of New York. These two sums and the residue are to be held and accumulated for the benefit of the grand-daughters and grandson respectively. Provision is made that if the children die before coming of age and leave no issue or no will, then the Metropolitan Museum of Art is to have the whole of such property, to be held and invested as a separate fund, and the whole of the income so created is to be applied to the purchase of oil paintings of modern masters, to be placed in a gallery to be known as the Van Alengaliery. A codicil was dated Aug. 22, 1885, but the above provisions were not interfered with. The bequests to the grandchildren and those to the Museum of Art were understood to exceed \$1,000,000.

RECESSION OF MAGARA FALLS.

In 2,200 Years, at the Present Bute, the

BUFFALO, Aug. 23 .- The American Associ-

ation for the Advancement of Science contin-

ued its section work to-day. The largest at-

tendance in any section was that devoted to

geology and geography. Much interest was

manfested in a paper of Prof. R. S. Woodward

Assemblyman Charles P. McClellan of West-

chester has just returned from his native town of Gien-ince, Wigtownshire, Scotland, where the Town Hall was packed when he spoke for home rule for Ireland. He has been much spoken of as a competitor with Sheehan

of Erie for Speaker, if the next Assembly is Democratic

but he says he fears it will be Republican, in which case

he will be for Frederick Wilhelm Krose of Cattaraugus.

Deputy Commissioner of Public Works William Vermilye Smith smokes as fat and strong cigars as he can

get. They are long and big-belifed, and have got quite a reputation among the statesmen who secure samples from the left upper drawer.

Sergeant Arthur Rork of the Old slip precinct will put

a fifth gold service strips around his sleeve In a few weeks. He is one of the oldest Sergeants on the force, and did faintful duty in the draft rots. Editor Pinne of the Japunese Guette has made a repu-

Jim Rollin M. Squire had determined to resign befor

the Governor had a chance to bounce him. The broke

said his information came from behind the throne wherever that is.

Aug. 1: "Omaha is the best purchase on the list, the very best, I tell you. A dividend on the common stock is only eighteen months away. Hurrah for Omaha."

dividend on the common stock is fully eighteen months

away. To the devil with Omaha." The New York "boys," between the two dates, had quietly but cordially

loaded up the Chicago contingent with Omaha, and the

ave is now. Emily Soldene is the mother of seven or eight chil-

dren. She ejeculates. When the plot bearded the in-coming Ceitic, a week ago, Miss Soldene hurriedly asked

him for a newspaper. She turned to the market reports

and saw the price of wheat. "Good heavens!" she ex-

am short of it." Miss Soldene evidently hadn't counted

upon Wall street's ability to get up wars in Bulgaria or

tell fairy tales about droughts and rust.

The Rev. Montgomery H. Throop, who preached to

resident Cleveland on Sunday at Saranac Lake, was

ormerly a reporter in New York. His father is the au-

to the Assembly, and of trying for the Speakership

again. It is even said that he has spoken in a whisper

Trouble with the United States Mails.

From the Baranguilla Shipping List.

The United States Post Office Department.

This is done simply because the American line declines

o assume the responsibility which attaches to the ser-

the without compensation, while the British steamers, inder the "Postal Convention," cannot refuse it. The

The latest outcome of this policy will be explained in

The latest outcome of this policy will be explained in the following latter:

To the Estitor of the Star and Hersell,
Royal National Parket over the Star and Hersell,
Star I Be M. Meanier Medical County by 1986.

Smr. The R. M. Meanier Medical royal from Januarea
on the 7th inst, four large of American mails addressed
to "U. S. Consul-General of Panama declines to receive
their.

hein.
The U.S. Consul in Colon declines to receive them.
The British Packet Agent and the national Post Office
taye informed me that their instructions will not per-

ave informed in their field. The units no detection left in hoard the M-dway. The units are therefore left in hoard the M-dway. Some of your readers may be interested in this. I am, ir, your o ethem servant, the square General Agent R. M. S. P. Co. R. Straart General Agent R. M. S. P. Co.

The simplifity of addressing mail hags to be delivered by an Atlantic Seamer to Panama passeth understand

ng. Even had no impediment intervened which per

sitted the delivery of the bags in Panama, that portion

of the correspondence deathed for the Atlantic side of Colombia would have been subjected to two unnecessary crossings of the lethmus, thereby probably missing the

first opportunity from Colon down this coast. This fac

hould have been known to the officials of the despate

Mr. Consul-General Adamson was, in the strict sens

of his position, justified in refusing to receive bags in Colon addressed to him in Panama; but it would have been a graceful act on his part to have authorized the

niled States Consul in Colon to have received them,

it is to be supposed that official could be safely truste

The President's Thirty Days' Vacation,

A gentleman well qualified to speak for the

resident was used to day when he will return. "He will take the thirty days' leave of ansonce to

pice entitled. I do not know that he told anybody deft

nicely when he would return, but I would be willing to bet that he feels as much under obligation to be back a

lerk off on his leave. That's the kind of a President he s, and that's the record he made last year."

The Coachman's Bride.

From the Indianapolis Journal.

NEW FORE, Aug. 21.—For several woors to votation before between the several woors in the construction of the structure of promonding on Breatway in the continuous time attention with a climaty, denactable of you man, whose everytody at once knew one not thrust the one diverge from the fact that at the time of a department the largetime of the state at the climate of the state of

NEW YORK, Aug. 21. For several weeks past

ne deck at the end of thirty days as any Governo

which Government employees are generally conced

From the Mr. Louis With Liemocrat.

of his willingness to bestow the Chairmanship of Cities Committee on a possible rival.

"Omaha is no good;

Nat Jones on Aug. 21 said:

her of "Throop's Code."

public, of course, suffer.

with that responsibility.

dated Sept. 13, 1884. The testator leaves to

The Chicago Police Think It was Intended to be a Signal for Something or Other. CHICAGO, Aug. 23 .- The police are very pos itive that the Anarchists had some deeply laid scheme on hand with their outside friends on the morning when the verdict was returned by the jury; but just what it was they are unabl to determine. "I think," said an officer who has been on duty throughout the trial, that the arrangements, whatever they may have been, had been concected by the condemned men and conveyed by their relatives to the Anarchists who were not in jail. When they flied into the court room for the last time, on Friday morning, Parsons took a red sitk handkerchief, which had been given him by Mrs. Parsons the day previous, out of his hat and waved it at the crowd in the street. He also had a white handkerchief that morning, and I believe that if the verdict had been all right he would have used it for a signal. The red signal was a sign for something. I am sure, and there would have been an outbreak if there had been enough of his friends in the big crowd."

That reminds me, said another officer, "that Mrs. Parsons, for an hour before the verdict was brought in, arose at least six times from her seat and went to the window. Then gazing at the crowd, as if to size it up, she would return to her seat. I at once became suspicious of her actions, and informed her that she must not go to the window any more. This worried her, but I carried my point. The crowd had evidently not panned out to suit her. If it had I am honest in saying there would have been some sort of trouble."

A union meeting of all the Chicago camps of the Patriotic Order Sons of America was held after the jury returned the verdict. Resolutions expressing the lesson taught the American public by the trial were unanimously adopted. The resolutions were preceded by a preamble setting forth that the agitation by alien sojourners under the name of Internationalists, Socialists, Nihitste, and Amarchists and the flaunting of the red and black flags is treason and rebellion against law that these foreigners, in trying to make a weapon of the laboring people, have done great figurities and injury to the latter, and that much of the evil is due to the lack of discrimination in American immigration and naturalization laws. The resolutions say:

The verdict of the jury in the Anarchist cases meets our hearty approval as native-been citizens, and will add much to the respect in which our beloved country is held throughout the word as a nation of law and order. to the Anarchists who were not in jail. When they flied into the court room for the last time

order.
We call unou Congress to limit foreign immigration, and make ten years' continuous residence and ability to

manfested in a paper of Prof. R. S. Woodward of Washington on "The Rate of Recession of Niagara Falls." The Professor has intely made a survey of the falis and deduced figures therefrom which he explained at length. He said that the area of the rock worn away at the Horseshoe Falls between the years 1842 and 1875 was 18,500 square feet, equal to .425 acre; between 1875 and 1886, 60,000 square feet, or 1.37 acres. The main length of the contour of the falls is 2,300 feet. The time required to recede one mile, if the rate is 2.4 feet per year, is 2.200 years. The minimum values for the yearly rate of recession, that is, the average rate along the whole contour, are: From 1842 to 1875, 2.44 feet; from 1842 to 1886, 2.42 feet; from 1875 to 1886, 2.38 feet. and make ten Years' continuous residence and ability is peak the English language necessary qualification or citizenship. London, Aug. 23.—At the usual weekly meeting of the Executive Council of the Socialist League to-day the following resolution was adopted: "That the Council expresses it abhorrence of the cowardly conduct of the Government of Illinois in passing a sentence for murder against men who have proved their sympathy with the suffering masses."

A LYNCHING PREFERTED.

Policemen Arrive in the Nick of Time to Save a Negro's Life.

BUFFALO, Aug. 23 .- The little hamlet of Eggerlsville, in the town of Amherst, this county, five miles distant from the city, was gitated to-day over the attempt of a negro to ravish a 16-year-old girl, a daughter of John Lapp, a farmer market gardener. The negro s Thomas Sylvester, who is jet black, about 30 years of age, and weighing 200 pounds. He vas employed by Lapp as a teamster, and slept in the attic of the farm house. The girl slept on a sofa bed in the room adjoining the one which her parents occupied. At 2 o'clock this morning Sylvester came

tation for himself and his paper, from Yokohama to San Francisco, by absorbing daily before tiffin two small bottles and a bit of spirits as an appetizer. Ex-State Senator Edward S. Cieveland of Hariford At 2 o'clock this morning Sylvester came down stairs with a two-ounce bottle of chloroform in his hand. He approached the sleeping girl, sprinkled the chloroform on her face, and attempted to pour it down her nostrils. Then he attempted to secomplish his design, when she awoke. She straggled, and finally escaped from his embrace, and ran into the room occupied by her parents, who were asleep. She was half dead with fright, and it was a long time before she was able to tell what had happened. The father, smelling chloroform and hearing doors open and shut, took it for granted that it was the work of burglars, but the child afterward said that she fully recognized Sylvester as the man who had attempted to assault her. Farmer Lapp waited until daylight and then went to the attic, where he found the negro crouching in a corner. When accused of the crime he admitted his guilt, and said he had done so because he loved the girl, but because he was black she would have nothing to do with him. He could not make up his mind to live without her, and thought if he could secretly accomplish her ruin she would consent to sloße with him. Lapp, who is a little man, was afraid of him, and while he was gone for help the negro skipped. A party of farmers was soon organized, with the avowed purpose of lynching the negro. An hour or two later they found Sylvester hidden in the bushes along the roadside toward Buffalo. A halter strau arranged like a noose was fastened around his neck, and while the negro pleaded for life they dragged him toward a tree.

When the lynching party started, another farmer jumped on a horse, and drove to the Sixth Precinct station house in this city. He told his story to Patrolman Siles of the mounted force, and together they rode back as hard as they could. They were none too soon, for when they arrived the farmers were in the act of stringing Sylvester up. He was rescued, half doad through fear, and was brought to this city on the patrolman's hore. When he was brought in the Lieutenati refused to lock h down stairs with a two-ounce bottle of chlorowants to be Governor of Connecticut. He is a distant elative of Grover Cleveland, a Democrat morning, noon, and night, and looks like the late William H. Vanderbilt. Wall street brokers know a little about everything that is going on in the town. They trot around the prin-cipal hotels in the evening and hear miles of gos-ip. One of them said yesterday he knew for a certainty that That well-worn axiom about time making all things even would have been especially applicable to Dennia C. Wilcox, who killed himself after heavy losses in Wall street. He was long of stocks when he died. Twentyfour hours after his death a boom in the stock market set in. Dr. George P. Cooley of New Britain says that rich Conjecticutafriends of Mr. Wilcox noticed the change in the tide, and notified the dead man's brokers not to close out his accounts. Since then those accounts have metted the dead man's widow \$500,050. Nat Jones, the plucky Chicago speculator, said on

yivester was turned loose, and at on racks for the woods. The Superinte Professionally censures his subordinate for letting the prisoner go, and it is possible he will be removed. Warrants are out for Sylvester's arrest, and between the police and the deputy sheriffs he will soon be in custody.

The New-fangled Letter Sheet Enveloper There was a run on the Post Office yesterday

Rumors are spreading among the politicians to the effect that Gen. James W. Husted is talking of returning y persons who wanted the newly issued letter shee envelopes. Price lists placarded in the loboles attracted crowds all day long. The bank note company that prints the sheets detailed a man to offer an explanation of the way to use the sheets to all who purchased them. He is a very polite young man, and his services were in the savery polite young man, and his services were ingreat demand, but thousands were inside in shapes not contemplated by the inventor. The general verdict, so contemplated by the inventor. The general verdict, so far as it was glouned from comments made by purchasers, was not favorable to the new device. The most important objection raised argainst them is that letter-press coject of enters written upon them can not be taken, because the heceasers wetting will stink the sheets of the tissue leaves of the book. Then again, money, the are tickets, and other malable articles of value often scutt in envelopes cannot be arused to these sheets. A correspondent withes to Ting San calling them Mormon letter sheets, because they require to be scaled three mices. "Give us the old-fashioned monagamic envelopes," he says. velopes. Price lists placarded in the lobbles attracted matent of forwarding the Central and South American mails by direct line of steamers—under the American flag—plying between New York and Colon weekly, sends them by a lirital atomier to Jamaica, there to be trans-forred to another British steamer bound for Colon, re-gardless of delays which may occur in the connections.

Glanders Among Horars in Orange County. MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Aug. 23.-The prevalence in a malignant form of glanders, a distemper much dreaded by horsemen, in a number of slables in this village and adjacent towns, was first discovered about ten days ago, when Howard Shaw, a prominent farmer, lost two valuable animals by the disease. Investigation showed that the distemper, was imported into this locality from Sullivan county, where it prevaited quite extensively has winter. Its presence here caused much axiety and sharn, and the State Board of Health was called upon for action. Prof. James Law and assistants were despatched here, and in the past three days have inspected over fifty nilling horses. Six of these, in three several lowns, were found suffering with the disease in its worst stage and were killed and the premises they occupied disinfected. About thirty others were oriented quarantized for reexamination when their symptoms shall have taken a more pronounced form. village and adjacent towns, was first discovered about

Som Mills Falls in a Small Way.

Sam Mills, once worth a million, and for a ong time one of Jay Gould's brokers, failed yesterda; or a small amount on the Consolidated Stock and Peroleum Exchange. Mr. Mills was short of L. ckawanna in the neighborhood of 127. The stock was 129 vester lay and Mr. Mills did not respond to Watson & Gibson's

LYRICS OF HIGH CULTURY.

About This Time of Year. From the Boston Courier. n her natty flannel suit, beautiful with scarlet trim

the far and gentle maiden at the beach goes in a There's strong interest felt in yachting; people speak of sheets and backs. And in bay windows nightly there are lots of little mindels.

With their faces freckle-spotted from exposure and sur of mu'ams from vacation back to duty are re-The student who's been slinging hash for each to pur

Has folded up his napkins and m going back to college. The urchin who for several weeks has passed his time clover, straing o'er the knowledge that vacation's almost

The Difference.

Fray, Chally dear, she langting said,
. The difference test to me
Twice the language of the la

The Bandy-legged Man. The bandy legged man is happy. I ween. To terror he's never a prey:

There is no such ether compendium of news, or mirror of contemporary history as Tab Wasser our. \$1 a year.

NO ONE WILL GO BAIL FOR DARBY He and Raymond Still In Juli, While Their

Deprayed Accusers are Locked Up. Nobody can be found who is willing to inour the odium that will attach to the position of bondsman for either Matthias L. Darby or Charles A. Raymond, the two men who are locked in the Essex county jail at Newark, and charged with the degradation of a score of little girls. Six of the girls remain in the witness room of the same prison, and are not alowed to see anybody but their attendants. The only word that has reached the outside world from their place of confinement is an expression of indignation that Lena Weber. whom they consider their ringleader, should have so far renounced them as to accept ball and desert their company. The evil that these girls and the worst of companions have wrought in Newark is widespread, and new developments are found every day. Terror has seized all who have been intimate with them, and many young and old men who forthem, and many young and old men who for-merly could be found in statuesque attitudes on prominent street corners during the even-ings have deserted their night posts and their phaces of business. Many young girls who have been in the habit of promenading the

bases of usiness, starty young girs who have been in the habit of promenading the principal streets in the evening are now missing from their accustomed haunts. The disclosures made inst week have had a very saturary effect in presenting to parents an insight into the dangers that beset their children.

When the Chief of Police concluded that he had enough witnesses against Darby and Raymond on Saturday, and issued an order that no more arrests should be made, the detectives had in their hands a list containing the names of more than a dozen girls who were said to have been victims of these and other men. Some of the girls were not more than 13 years of age. Among the girls who were called to Police Hendquarters on Saturday and afterward released was a tail and very beautiful young woman of 19, who was accombanied by her lather. She is supposed to be leading a very exemplary life, but about two years ago she gave her parents a great deal of trouble, taking a minor part in a ballet performer. by her lather. She is supposed to be leading a very exemplary life, but about two years ago she gave her parents a great deal of trouble, by taking a minor part in a bailet performing in this city. What disclosures she made are known only to the Chief of Police, but the fact that she spoke at all has caused considerable uncasiness in the minds of men who were associated with the theatrical venture in which she appeared. Many disagreeable rumors connected with this theatro and a risk under the same management are now revived, and the names of prominent citizens and officials are dragged into the gossip which now forms the chief topic of conversation in all places where men meet at night.

Mame Lahey, who was bailed by her father on Saturday, appeared at Police Headquarters yesterday and begged to be returned to jail or sent to some house of refuse. She said that she would kill herself if something was not done with her, as she could not stand the scort that was heaped upon her. Chief Tuite sent for the girl's mother, who had turned her out of the house, and rebuiked her. Manne is nearly 15 years old. An effort will be made to effect her reclamation.

THE PARSEE MERCHANT'S ESTATE Judge Donobne Beeldes that Administrator

Bomanjee B. Colah, Parsee merchant of Bompay, died in this city sixteen years ago, leaving property which was estimated to be worth between \$50,000 and \$93,000. He had been adjudged a lunatic previous to his death. Nathaniel Jarvis was appointed administrator of the estate, but the heirs in India failed to get anything out of it. Suit was begun against Jarvis for an

accounting.

Judge Denotine in his decision, holds Jarvis, to his adnission of his liability for the amount of two mortmission of his liability for the amount of two morphages besides what was found to be due on his last accounting in the Common Pleas in 1874. Win. C. Traphagan, the referee on that accounting, report d that over and shows his commissions Mr. Jarvis had \$29,248.33 of Colab's money and \$2,2833 of in securities, and there were due and uscellected a claim of \$4,930.76 against Mr. Constable, and a large claim against Mitchell & Reed, proprietors of the Hodman House. Julye Donomie ands \$500, which he says were improperly showed Mr. Jarvis for expenses, and some payments since the says of the says were interested in the few bedueted. He is to be clarged at a per cent, interest upon the sums found to be due.

-There is a veteran Georgian in Americus who has fifteen children, fifty-one grandchildren, and wenty-four great-grandchildren.

.The keeper of a convict camp near Lumpkin, Ga., says that among the eighty-six negro-convicts thirty-five are preachers and all are members -There is at least one Know-Nothing in

Boston, and he owns a house, on which this sign hangs: *To Let—Four rooms to an American family; \$12 per nonth. No foreigners need apply." -Miss Hattie Hadsell was watching a game

f base ball in Pittsfield, Mass., on Friday afternoon, when a foul ball struck her in the side, crushed some ibs, and injured her so that she may dis -A Boston newspaper tells of an old lady

whose wedding present to a happy pair was a couple of latirens, and the motto "Fight On" neatly worked in colored worsteds on perforated cardboard. -A 20-year-old setter dog belonging to Alred Bennesse of Otis, Mass., died of old age the other

lay. He had crossed the Atlantic with his master six--Mrs. Annie Butler of Boston, jealous of her husband, decided to die, and so soaked three bunches of matches in a tumbler of water and drank the decoc-

tion. She was very sick for a time, but a physician saved her. -Lieut. Brickwedel of the regular army. just returned to San Francisco from hunting Apaches, has a picture he thinks much of. It is that of a young woman, but its beauty has been marred since it stopped t bullet from an Apache's gun that was nimed straight

-Dr. Eisenhart of Chambersburg, Pa., offered his two little sons a cent a dozen for all the nails they would pick up on one block of a certain street, and mother citizen made a like offer to another boy. The result was that the Doctor's boys found 108 dozen and he other boy 150 dezen units. -Sunday afternoon on Boston Common is

t the young nan's beart

not dull. On last Sunday there was an open-air prayer meeting, at which roughs jeered and mocked one of the vomen, who spoke until she shed tears; then the Gernania band gave a concert, and then the Young Men's Christian Association held a praise service. -A Buffalo newspaper is responsible for the statement that after a meeting the other evening Bishop Coxe said to a reporter: "I should like to cor-

rect the proof sheet of my prayer. You newspaper men and the printers are so unfamiliar with prayer that you're pretty certain to bungle it up hadly " -A Santa Monica, Cal., citizen picked a fine large watermelon in his garden, and invited some friends to help eat it. It was so ripe that it tell spart at the first stroke of the knife, and from its red, justions oulp a rattlesnake raised his head and surveyed the

rightened company. They ran, and he crawled out on the table, where he was killed. -Robinson is short-sighted and wears spectacles. Going along the Strand he trod on the foot of a very pretty young lady. "Awkward fellow," said the, "don't you see! And you wear speciacies, too." Robinson smiled awardly as he contemplated the inja ed

member. "I beg your pardon, madam," said he, "but I should need a microscope to see your foot." -Mill owners on the Chippewa River propore, as a preventive to the threatened log familie, to cease running humber for about a week. During that time all the dams are to be shut off, allowing a sufficient volume of water to be chiained to cause an artificial rise of circle feet. Thus, it is thought, will make a clean sweep of 20,480,000 to 30,480,000 feet of scattered logs along the river, and thus afford stock to extend the saw-

-A recent case of poisoning by Paris green demonstrates that one cannot be too careful in the use of that powder. Mr. Renjamin Bower, a resident of Pleasantville, N. J., sprinkled Paris green on his grape vines. The wind blew some of it into the face of Miss Allie Bower, his twenty-year old daughter. She inhaled it unconsciously, and soon after became violently ill. physician, who was summoned lumediately, could 40 nothing for her, and she died in a few days.

-- Sailboats must carry lights at night, That is the decision of Acting Secretary Fairchild in a reling called for by the Collector of Custome at Chicago. The decision is that every species of craft capable of being need for transportation on water comes noder the law. A year ago a department ruling compeded even rowheats on the Rt. Lawrence to carry lights. A special act passed this year exempts revised to from the opera-tion of the rule, but the salibnate there are not yet ex-

-At a meeting of the Northwestern Lumbermen's Assumation in St Paul last neck, it was de-cided to advance prices \$1 per thousand on all grades of inniher below first fouring. This was done on account of the increased cast, in production, due to advance in the price of stompage, increased takes, and extra extense in handling eveny to the extreme low water. Another reason for the advance is the shortage of over jacons over feet as against the product of 1805, on the Mississippi and its tributories.

-During the progress of the comedy of "Zin ' at Barlin's Theatre, Cincinnati, on Saturday might, Joseph Morse, the stage expenser, dropped dead on the stage, out of sight of the authorse but within the presence of the players, for he stood in the wings looking on at the performance. The moment when death overtook him was one when the actors were in the midst of a very lively and humorous score, and the rears and shouts of laughter of the spectature rang in the mane ears as he felt upon the stage. The play was not luterrupted. Heart disease caused the death-